fusion prevailed: all seemed ready with cool intrepidity, to attend to their several duties. old man stood stationed at the helm, and, with steady gaze, kept his eyes fixed Now was she lifted up to on the beacons. Heaven, and borne with amazing rapidity through the outer breakers; again she sunk, isappeared between the hollow seas.

She's gone! she's gone!' exclaimed the rector; but, in an instant, the vessel again mounted on the topmost wave, and rushed with surprising swiftness through the foaming surge. -At this moment a dreadful broken sea came raging with all its fury; it burst upon the deck, and seemed to hurry the little craft in the dark abyss, Breathless, agonizing fear filled every heart, and groans and shrieks mingled with the gile. But again the smack rose, though the helm was now deserted, and the vessel seemed abandoned to her fate. Once more, however, was hope Tevivel; for young Edward, with cool de termination, ran to the tiller, and directed her headlong course.

The vessels had reached the secret chan nel, known only to the illicit trader; she neared the beach; the sea again struck her, and she was carried by its force through the inner breakers. A wild shout of joy arose from the shore, as the smack gained the smooth water agitated only by the receding swell; but at this instant, she struck the ground and rent in twain, the retiring surge carrying back the shattered remnants to wards the rocks. And now the hardy race of brave boutinen reckless of danger, plunged headlong in thewaves. Old Donald took the lead: he grasped the arm of the lad James, and turned towards the shore; the surf threw them up with violence, and would have egain returned them to the sea, but Donald seized the rope which had been overhauled down, and kept his fice grasp; in a few se conds more, they were safe on land. Richard succeeded in saving his father-in-law. aided by the boy Ned, who swam like a fish and seemed to triumph in the element. Not a soul was lost of that little crew; and relatives and friends flocked round, rejoicing in their deliverance.

The Grandfather, with Richard, his wife and the whole of the fisherman's family, accompanied by the stranger who had been saved from the ship, hastened to the cottage on the cliff They entered the abode amidst kind congratulations, and the stranger was ushered into the best apartment. He sat down, blessing his deliverer, and forming schenes, in his own min I, to testify his gra-Suddenly his eyes were riveted on picture that hung suspended over the man tle-piece; it was a portrait of the unkind father who had disinherited his son, through the false representations of a still more crue brother; but it had been preserved by the old man as the last relic of his family. stranger gazed upon it with earnestness, and he then eagerly turned to the aged fisherman. Their eyes met, and again both look at the picture. The stranger covered his face with his nands, and grouned bitterly.

I do not value the loss of the vessel,

said Richard, 'so that we have all met together again. But come, father,' he continued, elet us kneel, and offer up our praises to the 'Stop, stop!' cried the stranger convulsive-

ly, 'my presence would be a clog upon your prayers. I, too, had a father: that picture Years have not offaced the remembrances from my mind. And you must be, he continued, falling on his knees before the ierable old man, 'you are my noble-mindca, my much injured brother.

On, what a meeting was this? Animosity had long since subsided; and the word brother' revived all the attachments of their

boy sh days:
What need of saying more? they knelt together; and wailst without, the storm raged, within the cottage,

The peace of Gol, beyond expression sweet, Filled every being humbled at his feet.

no longer -was received into the circle with delight A man entered the room, announcthat several of the seamen, who had been saved from the wreck, were waiting outside the house, to know if they might take shelter in some out buildings. The kind heartmother would not permit this, but succoured them under the same roof with her children, and gave them plentiful refresh-The stranger went amongst them and they instantly rose from ther repast with the utmost respect. From them he learned that the whole of the remaining portion of the crew and passengers had quitted the ship. About thirty had perished, but the rest, nearly forty in number, where safe on land. Another man now entered, and addressed the stranger as 'Sir William Russel. Yes! he was great—he was wealthy; and, from the thour, his influence and his wealth were devoted to the promotion of the happi-ness and welfare of the 'Fisherman's Fami-

THE PRAIRIE.

The Property in describe the sensation of a traveller, unaccustened to such a scenery, on first behalding the vast prairies which I was about to explore. Those which I had herefore the dark in the point of the point of word land which make into them like so many capes or promonatories, and the graves, which are interspersed like islands, are, in these leaserly defined to the eye, and give the process of great and infirmity. My scene an interesting variety. We see a plain of several miles in extent, not perfectly level, but gently rolling or undusting like the swell ing of the ocean when nearly calm. The grace-followed the surface is seldow broken, every fill curve of the surface is seldow broken, every fill curve fill fill

overy one was visible. No bustle or con- cept when here and there the eye rests upon one of those huge mounds which are ab pleasing to the pnet, and so perplexing to the anti-quarian. The whole is everspread with grass and flowers, constituting a rich and varied car-pet, in which a ground of tively green is ornanented with a profusion of the guadiest Deep recesses in the edge of the timber resem-tive the bays and inlets of a lake; while occa onally a long vista, opening far back into th forest, suffers the eye to roam off and refresh itself with the calm beauty of a distant per-

> scale so extensive, as to offer an endless suc cession of changes to the eye. There is an air of civilization here, that wins the heart—even ere, where no human residence is seen, where foot intrudes, and where not an axe has ver trespassed on the beautiful domain. So diferent is this feeling from any thing inspired y mountain and wood land scenery, that the nstant the traveller emerges from the forest nto the prairie, he no longer feels solitary. and in a wilderness, escapes him, an luiges the same pleasant sensations which are labyrinths of a savage mountain, suddenly descends into rich and highly cultivated fields The gay landscape charms him. He is sur-rounded by the refreshing sweetness, & grace-ful beauty of the rotal scene; and recognizes at every step some well remembered spot, en larged and beautified, and as it were, recorch ed by nature's hand fantifully arranged, seem to have been disposed by the hand of taste, and so complete is the delusion, that it is difficult to dispet the belief that each avenue leads to a village, and each

Widery different was the prospect exhibited in the more northern prairies. Vast in extent, the distant forces in the more northern prairies. the distant forest was burely discoverable in the shapeless outline of blue faintly impresse on the horizon. Here and there, a solitary tree, torn by the wind, stood alone like a dis nantled mast in the ocean. Alone, in a wide waste, with my faithful pilot, only I was depen dert on him for support, guidance and protect With little to diversify the path and less, to please the eye, a sense over me-a desolation and with cring of the spi rit, as when the heart, left painfully alone, finds nothing to love, nothing to admire, nothin which to reap instruction or amusement But these feelings, which like the sea sickness of the young mariner, are soon dispelled. I began to find a pleasure in gazing over this immense, unbroken waste; in watching the hori zon in the vague hope of meeting a traveller. and in following the deer with my eyes, at they galloped off—their forms growing smaller and smaller as they receded, until they faded gradually from the sight. Sometimes I describ d a dark spot at an immense distance, an ointed it out to my companion with a joy like that of the seaman, who discovers a sail in the speck which floats upon the ocean. When such an object happened to be in the direction of our path. I watched it as it rose and enlarged upon the vision, supposing it one mo-ment to be a man, and at another a buffalo; un til, after it had seemed to approach for hours,

## LIFE BEFORE THE FLOOD.

In the shape of 'Fragments of an Antediar vian Diary, we have the following sketches, by Miss Jewsbury, of Manchester, whose name has lately come with much acceptance before the public.

the public.

The ideas are striking and poetical, and the language employed, well suited to the occasion.

To day I am a hundred year-old. How bissful are the feelings of beylood! My senses are acute as the tree with the shi-ning leaf. My blood bounds through my veins They rose, and the stranger—stranger now in its strength. Life lies before me like an longer—was received into the circle with lother plain of Shinor—wast, unaccupied, invitaing-I will fill it with achievements and pleasures! In about sixty years it will be time for me to think of marrying; my kinswoman Zillah will, by that time, have emerged from girthood; she already gives promise, I hear, of

girthood; she already gives promise. I hear, of comeliness and discretion. Twenty years hence I will pay a visit to her father, that I may see how she grows; meanwhile, I will build a city, to receive her when she becomes my wife.

Nearly three centuries have passed since my marriage. Can it be? It seems but yesterday since I sported like a young antelope round my father's tent, or, climbing the dark cedars, nestled like a bird among the thick boughs—and now I am a man in authority, as well as in the now I am a man in authority, as well as in the prime of life. I lead out my trained servants to the fight, and sit head of the council, beneath the fight, and sit head of the council, beneath the yery tree where, as an infant, my mother taid me to sleep. Jazed, my youngest born, a lovely babe of thirty summers, is dead; but I have four goodly sons remaining. And my three daughters are fair as their mother, when I first met her in the Acacia grove, where now stands one of my city watch towers. They are the pride of the plain, no less for their acquirements than their heady. No damsel

take my place at the council and in the field-all is changed. The long future is become the short past. The earth is fall of violences the short past. The earth is full of violence; the ancient and the honourable are sinking beneath the young and the victous. The grants stalk through the length and breadth of the land, where once dwelt a quiet people:—and all is changed. The beasts of the field and the mon where once dwelt a quet productions and the mou-sters of the deep growl and press on us with unwonted fury; traditions, visions, and threat enings, are abroad. What fearful doom hangs over this fair world, I know not; it is enough that I am leaving it, yet another five or eight score years, and the tale will be complete. But have I in very deed, trod to searth nearly a to the edges of the forest, and his imagination employed in tracing the beautiful outline, and in finding resemblance between these wild scenes, and the most highly embellished productions of art. The noblest parks of European princes where millions have been expended to captivate the fancy with Elysian scenes, are but mimic representations of the beauties which but mimic representations of the beauties which are here spread by nature; for here are clumps that I am awake, I will forget it. Lamech, my and lawns and avenues, and groves—the tan gled thicket, and the solitary tree—but on a of naks beside the river? Was it not yesterday? My father, dost thou sport? Those oaks uayr My lather, dost thou sport? Those oaks cast a broad shadow when my sister carried me beneath them in her arms, and wove me chaplets of their leaves. Then art right, my son, and I am old. Lead me to thy mother's tomb, and there leave me to meditate. What am I the better for my past length of being Where will be its records when I am gone? They are yonder—on all sides. Will those massy towers fali? Will those golden plains Will the children that call become desolate? ie father forget? The seers utter dark say ings up in their harps, when they sing of the totage they say our descendants shall be men of dwindled stature, that the years of their ives shall be contracted to the span of boy med-but what is that future to me? I hav listened to the tales of Paradise-nay, in the blue distance, I have seen the dark tops of the edars. I have heard the solemn melodies when he sat on the sea shore, and the ound of the waves mingled with his harping. I have seen angels the visitants of men-I have -cen an end of all perfection-what is the fu

## RELIGION.

"Bright as the morning ster in the radiance of the un beams, cometh the scraph of immortality." Rel gion, the child of heaven, wears an an races of its divine original. Elevated and as biring, yet winning and attractive, benevolent courteous and condescending; her estures formed to complacency; her voice ned to harmony; her eyes shining with be rignity, and all her motions, though composed and steady, yet graceful and unassuming. Region erects to her votaries a temple sacred to immortality. The good man dreads no death nor dissolution. Invited to heaven, and called o glory, he soars above this dim spot man calls earth, and lost in the infinite, the boundless. incomprehensible progression of eternity that opens to his prospect. Religion is divine vigor in the soul, triumphing over the darkness f nature, and teaching us acquiescence in the totments of Providence. It is the image of God stamped upon human nature, refining is baseness, enriching its poverty, healing its maladies, and converting its very wants miseries into abundance, happiness, and glory. Without this divine treasure, man is poor in-deed. Amidst opulence, how needy amidst itles and honours, how ignoble and vain! in a palace, how miserable! how contemptible on a

True religion the source of happiness, the support of society, and the dying man's conso n. It is the guide of youth, and the stay of old age. It is the fairest flower that opens on arch, the sweetest incense that ascends to the

## From the (Balt.) Countercial Chronicle. RAISING OF THE STATUE.

The cremants of yesterday were well calculted to check all the nigher feelings of paratism, and to carry the mind back to the conempiation of those scenes in which the found er of our liberties had borne so conspicuous part. Other countries have given birth roes and warriors, but we may defy history to furnish one so pure and disinterested as wa our Washington. It was reserved to him to manifest in himself the example of a great cap-tain, whose ambition never looked beyond the ed of his country and the happiness of h follow citizens; who in whatever he did, never permitted selfish consisterations to influence his actions, or to give even the slightest tint to he actions or to give even the slightest that to his motives. There was a singleness of purpose about Washington, which distinguished him from all other men, ancient or modern, and made him not only the beloved of every friend made him not only the beloved of every friend of linerty in his own country; but in every other yet penetrated by the fame of his illustrious deeds and spotless virtues. As Baitimoreans, we feel peculiarly gratified that our citizens were the first to erect a monument alike worthy of his memory, and the reputation of our city. To our public spirited fellow citizen, the late John Comegys, the honour belongs of naving first conceived the project of erecting the proud column which yesterday received the finishing stroke. Unsupported by any other

to the spot—and notwithstanding the chiliness of the day, the ladies formed no inconsiderable number of the spectators on the becasion. At 12 o'clock the military reached the

At 12.0 clock the military reached the ground, and took their station along the lines surrounding the Monument—every thing being now arranged, at half past twelve, on the firing of the signal gun, by Capt. Cummins! company, the Eagle Artillerists, who were stationed on the declivity of the hill on the east side of the Manument. Roundires's excellent band of the Monument, Roundtree's excellent band of music struck up Hail Columbis, and the as-cension of the bust commenced, the other parts cension of the bust commenced, the other parts of the statue having been previously fixed on the summit of the pile. Up to this period the day had been generally cloudy; but now the sun suddenly burst from behind the clouds which had overshadowed it, and shone forth in the most brilliant manner, shedding, as it were, ignored the tree around the host, which controlled the great observed that the people, having accomplished the great observed the tree around the host, which controlled the most of the union. a refulgent lustre around the bust, which cona resusgent sustre around the bust, which continued during nearly the whole of the time occupied in the ascension. The band played Yankee Doodle, until the bust reached the centre of the pillar, when another gun was fired, and the beautiful tune of Auld Lang Syne, was executed by the band in fine style. Having reached the summit, which is did in about the reached the summit, which it did in about this ty minutes from the commencement of the ope rations, some little delay necessarily ensued in changing the position of the shears, to enable the workmen to place the bust on its destined site. This being completed at two o'clock, it

was accordingly placed in its permanent posi-tion, when a signal flag was hoisted, and a sa-lute of thirteens guns fired, the band playing national airs. At the moment of fixing the bust in its place, three cheers were given by the workmen, the band striking up on the in-stant the appropriate air of Washington's March.'

To the artists, projectors, and others, en gaged in getting up the Statue, too much praise cannot be given, for the skilful and careful manner in which the whole work was executed; not the least accident having occurred from ie commencement to the end. We much regretted that the display of the

military was not as numerous as could have been expected. A number of strangers from the adjoining

country were in the city, to witness the impos we adopt from the American the followin

elescription of the Monument, which we feel convinced will be acceptable to the reader. The pillar is intended to be of the Greel Doric order, of massive proportions. It stand on a grand base or zocle, and is surmounted by a circular pedestal, on which the statue is in-tended to stand. This base or zocle is fifty feet square, and twenty five feet high; the co is twenty feet in diameter, and with it sub base, one hundred and thirty feet high; the capital is twenty feet square. The status the capital is twenty feet square. The statu-is fifteen feet high, and the whole height of the conument from the pavement, including the statue, will be one hundred and seventy six feet above tide. It is constructed of white marble, slightly variegated, and is already a very conspicuous object to every one approaching the city, whether by land or water. The statue will render it still more so, and will of

ourse give finish and beauty to the whole.

The monument stands at the intersection The monument stands at the intersection of called form atmost as under warmen four streets, which on their approach to it, are est, and quite as many speeches as that of the increased in width, so as to allow a full view of it.—Though the area might have been larged form atmost as many speeches as that of the increased in width, so as to allow a full view of it.—Though the area might have been larged earlier and its first the disposit of the property of the control o er with advantage, it is not every public work that has on the whole, a more advantageous position. A part of this area is to be enclosed, and planted with shruhbery, and the monument is to be encircled with a massive iron railing. three hundred and filty feet in circumference opened on the four fronts by iron gateways and ornamented with lamp stands.

When finished according to the designs, the Monument will present the follow appearance On every front of the grand base, a flight of marble steps, (flanked by massy blocks surmounted with tripods.) leads up to the dorways. These flights of steps are partly fluished. A broad frieze runs round the exterior of

of the Union. In the centre of this frieze, a bove the door ways, are large marble tablets, inscribed with the name of Washington. Over the cornice, a blocking course runs round the base, crowned at the four angles with military. This will settle down upon its opinions to the strongest, and were wetobated and a conjecture, it would be that the Course, crowned at the four angles with military. These with wish to give every citizen, resident. trophies, all executed in marble. Bronze inscriptions, commemorative of events in the Re
solution connected with the life of Washington, volution connected with the life of Washington, are to be placed in Latin and English on every front of the bise — The following has been proposed as one, by the architect, Mr. Mills.

Fams. Manet. Perennis | Civis. Baltimoriemes. Haud. Inani. Studio. Tantae Laudis. Augendae | Sed. Ut. | Exemplar Vitac. | Patria eq. Amoris. | Semper. in. Conspectu. | Hominum. Esset. | H. M. | P. C. | P.

Impetrarunt

His Fame Immortal-Because he accepted & resignned his Command
At the will of the People.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, The Father of his Country,
Under whose Command,
With the Blessing of Providence,
The confederated Americans
Obtained
Liberty and Laws.

are four Eagles academies in uses relieve, ea-circled with wreaths, which are grasped in the taions. From these wreaths festioned drips-ries are suspended, which form a configuou-line of decorations all round the share. The pedestal of the statue is an elongation of the shaft of the column, terminated by step-pings reduced from a diameter of fourteer feet

> The attitude given to this figure represent vested by this country, again into the bands of the people, having accomplished the great ob-ject of his appointment, the freedom and inde-pendence of the union.
>
> The ascent to the summit of the monument,

to a plinth of four feet, on which the statue is

The ascent to the summit of the monument, or rather to the capital, is by two hundred and twenty-eight marble steps, winding round a solid pillar constituting the core of the solama. More than midnight darkness at present carelopes the ascent; but it is intended hereafter to light this stairway with gas, which would reader it easier to go up. A noble view is of course presented from this lofty point, which will become more and more diversified and in the comme more and more diversified and in the comment. will become more and more diversified and in-teresting with the extension of the city, and the improvement of the surrounding country At present, the view of the town is by ne means the best; but that of the country is beautiful.

The pillar and statue form together the largest structure of the kind, we believe, in the world; and the elevation of the latter to its destined position, at the height of a hundred and sixty feet from the ground, will be a highly curious and interesting spectacle.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. No further discussion has been had, or que-tion taken, on the basis of representation, unto Saturday. The only thing directly touching that matter, was a proposition submitted by Mr. Scott on Thursday, as a substitute for Mr. Pleasant's resolution. Mr. Scott, sars the Enquirer, 'proposes to base the house of Delegais on the White Population; and the Senatera taxation-st the same time enlarging the numper and extending the powers of the Senate .-These two schemes for a compromise were ordered to be printed; and for the present, they remain upon the table.'
The discussions during Thursday and Friday

were principally on the question of right of sul-frage. Two amendments care been of right frage. Two amendments nave been off-red the resolution of the Legislative Committee this subject. The first, by Mr. Wilson, ever ing the right, and the second by Mr. Leich, contracting it On Thursday Mr Wilson's contracting it On Thursday Mr Wilson scheme was rejected by a vote of 58 to 57. The amendment of Mr. Leigh was debated on Friday, but the question thereon was not taken and the Enquirer supposes the debate will be a continued two or three days longer before the white question is taken.

From the Richmond Whig. November 23. Nothing is vet determined in the Convention. For the last week the question of the extent of suffrage has been chiefly discussed, and is called forth almost as much warmth and intertion of nearly the whole Convention, Mr. Ran-dolph perhaps, and a very few others excepted, Difference of opinion exists as to degree, and he parties may be thus classed:-1 Those whe adhere to things as they are, and who think that the constitution issued PERFECT from the hands of Goo. Mason, as Minerva sprung armed from the brain of Jupiter. 2. Those who wish some extension, but are not willing to depart from the land. Mr. Monroe on Saturday declared his adhesion to this sentiment, which, after a former speech, occasioned some surprise. This ed. A broad five constrained the exterior of the grand base. (immediately under the corriect) enriched with a series of civic wreaths, and hencircling a star, designating the States of the Union. In the centre of this frieze, a paye the door ways, are large marble tablets.

> From the York Pa. Recorder. We think our fettow citizens are rather miss in adopting measures to bring before the Legislature, at its present session, a matter is which their interests and those of a large section of the State are deeply involved. We allow to the application for a charter to a Company to construct a Rail-road from York to the Maryland line.—Nothing can be gained by delay in land line .- Nothing can be gained by delay a land line.—Nothing can be gained by this business, and it ought therefore to be at once and vigorously prosecuted. The controction of a road over our own lands, by our war means, is a right which no man of sense will dispute. All that is asked is the priviler of exercising this right with the facilities which corporate powers confer. We demand as money or rather assistance from the Staff-we ask but for that which both justice and suggive us a moral right to obtain, and which cannot be withheld without violating the essessial principles of republican equality and freedom. Our citizens should consequently not lag supplied, make absurd concessions, enterints say compromises or self their birthright for a met of puttage. We would therefore suggest the expediency of setting promptly—presenting ser expediency of acting promptly—presenting or claims fairly and plainly to the Legislatere sal asking respectfully but firmly and decidely, for that attention to our interest, which is constituted.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, December 3, 1829.

For the Maryland Gazette, ince written upon the first anniversary of the death of an affectionate sister, who died Nov. 24th, 1828.

What sound is that—barne on the breeze—At comes, shad is full of soc.

And cruel death, by fell his are, the laid a tender of interesting the comment of the comment.

One year has passed since the drew breath—Two years, and she was lively, gay—Dut now that cruel momere death, But now that ernel monster death, that turn'd her lovely form to blay. ler parents pride—their only Jay,
lly friends heloved—a christian star—
A temper mild—no one's annoy—
Friendshiph bank ne'er would she mar.
At death's approach she shidder'd not,
But bale adlen to friends around, The absent too, she ne'er forgot, Among the absent I was found. Altho' in pain, she wore a smile, She smil'd to think her race was run, And mildly said "a little while, With transient time, I shall have done." With transicat time, a snail have done."

Her anguish cassed—fire lit the eye—
She rous'd herself, and sweetly said
Draw near, and see a obristian die—
With this, her happy miss fied!
A christian's home, achristian's prize
My sister's won. The cook of Heaven,
Far, far, b wond the concar
lies,
Her Saviour has her sins forgiven. LOGAN.

GREAT MORTALITY

We have seen and conversed with swo gentle-men who left New Orleans on the 7th ultimo. They state that they had seen any read a print-ed statement of the deaths is that city, from some time in the last Sprint, or early in the Summer, up to a time previous to the returning of those who had absented themselves on account of the sickness, and that it amounted to the enormous number of FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDREDV ince which it has again commenced its ray sees more violent than before, and will probably add another thousand to the number, unless they have been (as we hope and trust they have, blest with some of that from of which we have had such an abundance.

Then things they have had such an abundance. Sincinnati Gazette.

Louisiana .- Estimate of the amount and raise of Sugar, Molasses and Cotton, the growth of Louisians, for the last year, ending 50th September 1829:

87 965 hhda Sugar, at 860 85,277,900 garden 87 905 notes Sugar, at 5rd Sections 10, 1958, 425 gallons Molasses, (45 gallons to eac's blid of Sugar) at 20 cents. 791,685 55,107 bales Cotton, weighing each 385 bs. is 20,446,193 lbs

2 044 620 at 10 cents.

88,114,205 Total amount.

Lieut. W.S. Coiquioun, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, was tried at a general court mar-tial held at cantonment Jessun, in July last, for disobedience of orders, mutiny and breach of arrest. He was found guilty of all the charges and specifications, except a clause in one of the latter, charging him with drawing a knife on his commanding officer, and subsequently endeavouring to shoot him. The court sentenced him to be cashiered, and disqualified from ever holding any office in the army of the United States. The first part of the sentence has been confirmed by the Executive.

We learn that the mail bound out from this city or We learn that the mail bound out from this city on his way to Kimberton, was this morning supped, a short distance over Schuylkill, the possengers and driver bound—and the horses tied to the force. One gentleman was robbed of 58. Fortunelly the bag containing papers, was the only one taken. The robbery was committed about 4 o'clock his morning.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. We are favoured with a copy of the following correspondence, which will be found specially interesting to our rights readers. But every citizen, who knows how to value and to esteem the merit of V. Scott will rejoice that an officer, who has as long graced the republic. times, who has so ting graced the republic. It is unhesitatingly restored to the service of his country. We understand that Gen. But has reported for dury, according to the instructions of the Secretary of War.—Richmond Enq.

(No. 1) (No. 1.)

Naw York. Nov. 10.

Str.—I have seen the President's order of the 13th August Last, which gives a constructhe 13th August last, which gives a construc-tion of the 61st and 62d articles of war, rela and cap

tive to rank or command.

Humbly protesting that this order deprives me of rights guaranteed by those articles, and the uniform practice of the army under them from the commancement of the government down to the year 1828, when the new construction was first adopted against me; in obe a few distinct the universal advice of my friends, who deem it incumbent on me to sacrifice my own conviction and feelings of what may, by an apt error, be considered the repeated decision of the civil authority of my country. I have brought myself to make that sacrifice, and there fore withdraw the tender of my resignation now on file in your Department.

I also ask leave to surrender the remainder of the introduct the Department was kindle.

of the surface, the Department was kind e-mough to extend to me in April last, and to re-

port myself for duty.

No. Rc. WINFIBLD SCOTT.

To Hon. J. H. EATON,

Secretary of War.

(Nn. 2.)

WAR DEPARTMENT. Nov. 15, 1829.

Sta Your letter of the 10th inat. is received, and I take pleasure in saying to you, that it affords the Department much satisfaction, to perceive the conclusion to which you have arrived as to your Brevet rights. The will do you the injustice to suppose, that the opinions declared by you, upon the subject, are not the result of reflection and convictions but, alace the constituted authorities. It he gavernment have, with the best failure entertained, come to a conclusion diverse to your own, no other opinion was therefold or was hopeel for, but that on your reluse to the United States, you

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> On T shire, Herst,